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*Elements of Algebra.* By ARTHUR SCHULTZE. New York: Macmillan, 1910. Pp. xii+305. $0.80.

To shorten the usual course in algebra the author has omitted all unnecessary methods and cases, and all parts of the theory which seem to be beyond the comprehension of the pupil or which are logically unsound. The exercises and problems are simple and well graded. The author is to be commended for his skilful use of the solution of problems and equations to develop the principles of algebra. "The true study of algebra has not been sacrificed in order to make an impressive display of sham applications," is the author's statement in regard to applied problems. Hence there is little danger that this book will be found to be too "practical." When the entire work in graphical methods in a book has been so arranged that it may be omitted easily by teachers who, possibly, do not appreciate the value of these methods, it would seem that this isolated treatment of the subject is essentially bad.

*Plane Trigonometry and Tables.* By FLETCHER DURELL. New York: Charles E. Merrill Co., 1910. Pp. 184+114. $1.25.

The author's purpose to bring out and emphasize the fundamental utilities of the subject is almost the necessary and sufficient reason for the production of a new textbook in trigonometry. The fundamental source of new power is frequently pointed out, and each process is developed for the economy or new power which it gives. Some of the new features of this book are four-place and five-place tables of logarithms with appropriate problems for each table, a chapter of twelve pages on the history of trigonometry, and the arrangement of the logarithmic work in the solution of problems in the form of tabulation used in the designing room in the United States Navy Department. There is a large number of new problems and applications, and an adequate supply of the usual identities, transformations, and equations.

*Advanced Algebra and Trigonometry.* By WILLIAM C. BRENKE. New York: The Century Co., 1910. Pp. vii+345. $2.00.

The possibility of rearranging the material of the algebra, trigonometry, and analytic geometry of the first year of the college curriculum, and presenting it as a consecutive and homogeneous year's work in mathematics, is worthy of more attention than it has received. In the present volume algebra and trigonometry are brought together somewhat closely, but they are not interwoven to the extent that could be desired. It is, however, a move in the right direction, and the early introduction and use of some of the principles of analytic geometry and the calculus are in accord with the suggestions of many who have studied this phase of mathematics teaching.

Considerable stress is laid on graphical methods, and there is enough numerical computation to give the student some training in ready calculation. The slope of the tangent of a curve at any point is found by the derivative method, and Maclaurin's formula is derived and used in obtaining several standard expansions. The chapter on computation, approximations, and differences and interpolation is excellent. The omission of abstract discussions and the many practical problems and applications make it an admirable textbook for engineering students.